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THE

### Election-Dialogue,

BETWEEN

#### A GENTLEMAN,

AND

His NEIGHBOUR

In the COUNTRY,

Concerning the

## CHOICE

O F

# Good Members

FOR THE

Next PARLIAMENT.

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#### The Election-DIALOGUE,

between a Gentleman, and his Neighbour in the Country, concerning the Choice of good MEMBERS for the next PARLIAMENT.

Gentleman. TEIGHBOUR, I am glad to see you. Pray fit down.

Neighbour. With all my Heart, Sir: for indeed I have a great Defire to talk a little with you, if you will give me Leave.

Gent. I never was more willing, in my Life, to talk with my Neighbours: nor ever thought it more necessary, than at this Time, for us all to understand one another, and to ast in Con-

cert against the Common Dangers that threaten us.

"Neighb. I understand that we are now call'd upon to chuse Members for a new House of Commons: and indeed this was the Reason of my Desire to speak with you. Methinks, Sir, Our Tumults and Heats have put us into a very unsettled Condition; and much depends upon this Choice, now coming on. I cannot pretend to be deeply skill'd in Publick Affairs: but I have made my Observations, as any one of the meanest Abilities may do in plain Cases; and should be glad to hear your Sentiments, before I fix my seif thoroughly in my own.

Gent. It is my way, honest Friend, to judge of Men by their Works; and of Principles by their natural Consequences; and of the Designs of the several forts of Persons amongst us, by the visible Tendency of their Condust. I know you have your View at present upon the Persons sittest to be elected to serve in the next Parliament: and therefore I will come to the Point immediately; and freely declare to you that I will give my Vote, and all my Interest, to those Persons, who have approved themselves the best

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Friends to Her Majesiy now seigning; the strongest Advocates for the Protestant Succession; the truest Lovers of their Country and Country-men; and have done most towards an honourable and lasting Peace. By these four Marks I am resolved to guide my Judgment: and if these Charatters belong to the Tories, they shall have me at their Command; if to the Whigs, then I am on their Side. These are the Two Names by which Men are now distinguished: and we can hardly talk upon this Subject without making use of them.

Neighb. I am glad to hear you put the Matter upon Four fo important Points. I am fure, I defire no better Marks: and am

resolv'd to follow the same Rule my felf.

Gent. Now you must observe that the Tories not only allow. but contend, that Her Majesty hath been, for some Years, under the Direction of a Whig-Ministry, and Whig-Parliaments. Let me then ask you, By whom is it that Her Glory has been carried to an unprecedented Heighth? By whom hath every thing been done that She esteem'd Glorious to Her felf? By whom hath that Brave General been encouraged, and those Troops animated, which had almost reduc'd Her Enemies to beg Peace? By whom have vast Sums of Mony been advanc'd to carry forward Her Interest and Honour? By whom hath the National Credit been rais'd to an inparallell'd Pitch? By whom have the Allies been kept in the Strictest Union and Corcord? By whom hath every thing been done, or attempted, that could give a Blow to France, or to the Pretender? Is it not by those, whose Advice the Queen hath been pleas'd fo long to follow, and by their Friends and Adherents, call'd by the other Party, Whigs? And now turn the Tables, To whose Tumults is it that we owe the present Stop that is put to the Prospect of a glorious Peace? And the raising once more the Expeliations of Her Majesty's Enemies? And every Degree of Hope that the Enemy at prefent shews? And even another Invasion now not unlikely to come upon us?

Neighb. But, Sir, by your Leave I must stop you a little. The Tories pretend that they shew their particular Love to their Queen, by standing up for the Queen's Prerogative more than their Neighbours. At this Time, one hears nothing from them, amidst their present Satisfactions, they express but a noise about Power, and Prerogative. And doth not this look like more hearty Friendship to Her Majesty than that of the Whigs, who don't appear so

zealous for Her Prerogative?

Gent. I perceive, Neighbour, what you aim at, and what fort of Men you have been talking with. Her Majesty hath been pleased to change Her Ministry, and to dissolve Her Parliament. How little soever we wished to see this, it is our Bust-

ness and Duty, quietly to acquiesce in what She hath judg'd proper to do; and not to imitate a Modern Precedent of Tumult and Discontent. I would not willingly say any thing that should carry the least Shadow of Difrespect along with it, either to Her Sacred Majesty, or to Her Ministry. But it is but Justice to vindicate those who are abus'd, and to shew the Fallacies of those amongst us who pretend to give such Reasons for Things they know nothing of, as are not only injurious to their Neighbours, but disnonourable to Her Majesty's true Honour and Interest. Upon the present Conjuncture you find them, you fay, very loud upon the Prerogative, and representing the Whigs as Enemies to it. Now, you must know that by this means they would make the World believe that the Contest turns upon that which bears not the least part in it. There is no one who ever denied that it is Her Majesty's Prerogative to change Her Ministry, and to dissolve Her Parliament. The Whigs are as free to acknowledge it, as the Tories themselves. But then it is as plain, on the other side, that it is in Her Prerogative likewise, not to change the one, or dissolve the other; and that the Royal Prerogative is seen, as much in the not doing, as in the doing these: So that as to the Point of Prerogative, here is no difference in the present Case, after all their Outcries. The Whigs hope, it is neither Treason, nor Criminal, that, before they knew Her Majesty's Pieasure, they wish'd the Continuance of a wise and successful Ministry, and of a Parliament that, with the greatest Zeal, prosecuted the Publich Interest. They flatter themselves that their Wish was founded upon the Principles of true Love, and Regard to Her Henour. And they can but pity the Weakness of those of their Fellow-Subjects, who are so impos'd upon as to imagine that the Preregative was not as much regarded by them, as by others. It is just as it is in the Case of Peace and War. To make Peace is not more truly a part of the Prerogative, than not to make Peace. It is just as it is in our private Affairs. My Prerogotive is not more seen in dismissing those I have a Power to dismiss, than in retaining those whom I have a Power to retain-Which way of exerting the Prerogative would have been best, it is not our Parts to determine. I have only been shewing you that the Prerogative would have been equally exerted, and equally feen both ways, in the Case you are now pointing at. As for other Instances, search all Accounts since the Revolution, and confult Experience, and they will fatisfy you, who they are that, fince the Exclusion of the Popish Line, have been most for putting Cramps and Fetters upon the A 3 Rovat Royal Prerogative. Take it from me, Neighbour, they that talk loudest of Prerogative, are not always the best Friends to these who have the Prerogative. No Men talk more of it than our Papills and Jacobites: and yet I wou'd not have you conclude them the best Friends to the Crown. You see now how vain the Pretence is that the Tories are so much superior in their Regards to the Prerogative, since, which Method seever had been taken, that had been equally concern'd.

Neighb Well, bur some of our Neighbours say, Why may

not others manage Affairs, as well as the Whigs?

Gent. For my own part, I do so truly love my Queen, and my Country, that I heartily wish they may. And I am perswaded they will use their utmost Endeavours even to outdo their Predecessors. But of Events to come we cannot judge. In the mean while, I would not have those, who know nothing of these Matters, pretend to fix such a Thing upon Her Majesty, as if She had dismissed Persons who had served Her with predigious Success, meetly because others might possibly serve Her as well.

Neighb. But then again, I am ask'd whether it been't fit that new Persons should come in for their Share of the Spoils

of the Nation, and the Profit of great Places.

Gent. It is Her Majesty's good Pleasure that they should come in: and in this Cafe, that is Ground enough for us to acquiesce. But fince some of your Neighbours will be putting it upon this, that the Whigs have almost fill'd their Pockets, and that it is reasonable that others should have their Time; give me leave to fay that no one that hath any Respect for Her Majelly or Concern for the Publick, can talk thus, when he confiders what he faith. In answer therefore to fuch as argue thus, it is to be replied, That if this be not true, that the Whigs have been thus intent upon filling their Pockets; it is extreamly to their Glory, and ought to be reckon'd to their Advantage. But it it be true, I would only . ask, Doth not a Picket almost full require less to fill it, than a Pocket quite empty? If therefore the buliness be filling of Pockets, as this Argument supposes, the Whigs are near at an End of that, and so might have finished things quickly for the good of the Nation. But it you suppose new Pockets to be filled likewise, this must - still retard Affairs a great deal longer. I know this way of talking hath been used by many Teries. But I must tell you, that whilft they pretend this way to expose the Whigs, they do a great prejudice and dishonour to their own Friends, who, I am confident, will not thank them for fuch Suppositions. Besides that it this Argument be good, the Whigs must come

in again in their turn; which I fear, they will not allow. But it is now time for me to ask you what you think of this First

mark, true Love to Her Majesty.

Neighb. Truly, Sir, I am perfectly satisfied that Love to Her, doth not consist in High-slown Expressions; and talking loud about Power, and Prerogative. I cannot but agree, that they have shewn the truest Love to Her; who have lent most Money to support Her; who have united Her Kingdom at Home, and put Heart into Her Forces, and Her Allies Abroad; who have actually raised Her Glory to be the Admiration of Europe. In truth therefore, if it depended upon this, which of the two have given the greatest Proofs of true Love; I should be resolved to Vote

on the Whig-side.

Gent. We will go on now to the Second mark, that is, Regard to the Protestant Succession. You know, Keighbour, the Popish Line, though nearest in Blood, hath been excluded by All of Parliament; and the House of Hanover nam'd expresly to succeed Her Majesty dying without Issue, upon the Throne of this Kingdom, That which us'd to be called Hereditary Right, by nearness of Blood, is fet afide; and all our Security rests upon the last All of Now then, can you think, that it can be for the Settlement. Interest of this Protestant Succession in that House, to bring up a noise about Hereditary Right again, and to be ashamed of mentioning that which is Parliamentary? And is not this the present Proceeding of our Tories upon all Occasions. Let them mean never fo Innocently, and be never fo firm inwardly themfelves, for the House of Hanover; yet is not this helping the Facobites to a Tool to Work with? And must it not have very bad Consequences? On the contrary, is it not more hearty in the Whigs, to lay all upon that All of Parliament plainly, by which alone that Family can Claim next to Her Majelly.

Neighb. The Case needs no dispute, upon this Head. I can see so much, that a Zeal for Parliamentary Right, cannot possibly do mischief to our Parliamentary Establishment. But a Zeal for Hereditary Right, may do unspeakable Prejudice, amongst those who do not, and cannot, know the sound Sense in which some use that Term. But, Sir, I have heard the Whigs taxed with never

mentioning the House of Hanover.

Gent. Honest Friend, There is a sort of our-facing the World sometimes in Fashion. The Cue is agreed upon, to turn every thing against those who Object it to others. It is an Aire the Tries give themselves. I only ask again, The House of Hanver being settled entirely upon Parliamentary Right: which is most for their Interest, to stand up for Parliamentary Right, or to revive a Zeal for Hereditary, which hitherto hath been understood to be quite another thing? I defy them to shew, that ever the Whigs

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omitted any fair opportunity of particularly naming that Family, when there was the least Occasion. This I am sure of, that their Principles oblige them by natural Consequence, to be zealous for it. But the Principles of our Tories are so irreconcileable (at least feemingly) to the Protestant Succession, that they are often forced to endeavour to wipe off that Imputation; and we must be content with their own Professions, that they are in that Interest, instead of such Principles as appear to look the same way. This makes a vast difference between the two forts of Men. The Whigs maintain such Principles, as lead them to a Zeal for that Islustrous Family. The Tories profess to have equal Zeal for it, but maintain such Principles, as will hardly bear such a Zeal.

Neighb. Nay, I have been told, that the Whigs are to bring in

the Pretender; and the like.

Gent. I know it, Neighbour. This is another Specimen of the same dexterity of the Tories. And it came from hence. The Tories, you know, profess Absolute Unlimited Non-resistance. Now you honest Men in the Country, who are not acquainted with nice Distinctions, are perfectly satisfied, that the Prince of Orange came over with armed Soldiers, that many of us took Arms, and join'd with Him; that King James upon this was frighted away; that we fought against Him in Ireland afterwards, and the like. You will hardly let them out-face you, that this was not Resistance. This Resistance is the Foundation of all our Settlement; and if that were not lawful, then we are now under the Guilt of a national Sin, and obliged in Conscience to go back again. the Tories fay, that Resistance in all possible Cases is damnable. The Whigs tell them, that this condemns the late Glorious Revolution; and undoeth every thing that's fettled upon it; and makes it the Nations Duty to receive the Popish Line again. The confequence is fo plain, that you cannot but fee it. Nay, This, and Hereditary Right, are the only points that make Jacobites. The Tories not being able to deny the Justice of the consequence, have only this way left, viz. to profess, that though they hold the same Principles with the Jacobites, yet they mean no such thing; and at the fame time, to take up the Humour to divert the Scandal from themselves, upon the Whigs. This is not so much artful, as it is resolute; because it is done with this Disadvantage, that the Principles of the Whigs evidently tend another way; but the Tory principles do manifestly tend to this, whether they fee it themselves, or no. The Whigs allow and applaud Refistance in Cases of Extremity: The Tories condemn it in all. Con sequently, the Whigs account the Late Revolution Glorious, together with what is built upon it; and can very confistently maintain, that there is no occasion for Restitution, where there was no Crime. The Taries, on the contrary, maintaining the Abfolute Unlawfulness of Resistance in all Cases, leave others to draw that unhappy Conclusion, that Resistance at the Revolution was unlawful, that all built upon it is so too; and that Resistance Principles with Principles; Addresses with Addresses; and you will see on whom you can with Reason most depend, for the Security of your Religion, and Liberties. You will see who they are that revile, and lessen your Glorious Deliverer, and Glorious Deliverance; that never mention them with Honour, but when it is not convenient to do otherwise; and who they are, consequently, that are most likely by Principle, to adhere but coolly to what is built upon it, and easily to yield you up to the Consequence

of their own Dolirines.

Neighb. I am glad you have faid fo much upon this. I shallknow the better what to fay to those, who are objecting these things to me. I am perfectly clear in this, that there is a vast Advantage in a Zeal by Principle; and that they must be the most hearty for our Protestant Establishment, who maintain such Principles, as plainly tend to make them fo. I will not fay, that all the Tories are sensible what their Principles tend to, or that they all believe the Principles they profess; but this I will say, that what they do generally profess, cannot tend to the honouring of the Late Revolution, or to the securing the Protestant Succession. They may possibly join in upholding it; but it will not be, by Virtue of their Principles, or by any Perswasion that they ought to do so. I confess, I like them, who not only tell us they will do it. but the Reasons and Grounds which engage them to do it, much better than others who tell us likewise they will do it, but at the fame time openly, and with Zeal, espouse a set of such Pull-back Principles, as will not let them, unless Nature be again ready to Rebel against Principle, which is not always to be trusted to. But I beg your Pardon, pray go on.

Gent. The next Mark by which we are to judge, is Love to their Gountry, and their Countrymen. And this is much the fame with the former. Do they shew their Love to you, and your Posserity, who are ever complementing their Prince with your Lives, and Fortunes; who always speak of you as Slaves; who deny that you have any Right to defend your Laws, and Liberties, against even the greatest Oppression, and Tyranny; who make the Prince above all Laws, and declare, that whatever attempts are made, you are obliged in Conscience to submit, with the prosoundest Humility, to your Desliny; who, by this means, disgrace the Revolution, that sav'd you from Ruin, and shake all your Hopes of suture Happiness? You know, whatever they say at some Seasons, whatever

they believe, whatever they pretend in private; these are the publick Dollrines of the Tories, and propagated with a staming Zeal, as their peculiar Charalleristicks. The Whigs, you know, ever maintain you to be Freemen, and not Slaves; and even when they are uppermost themselves, contend, not only that you have Rights and Priviledges, but likewise a Right to defend them, when they are universally invaded. Now, which of these shew most Love to their Country, and Countrymen?

Neighb. The Case is manifest. Slavery is not Happiness. The teaching of Slavish Dollrines, is no great sign of Humanity, and Love to others. And therefore it is next to being ungrateful to the greatest of Deliverers, for us to neglect and difregard those who have ever afferted his Honour, and continue to maintain the Principles of true Liberty; as it is a fort of Stupidity to stand up for those, in all whose Addresses, and Declarations, we make no other Figure, but that of Beasis of Burthen, or Gally-Slaves. But they say, Sir, that the Whigs are for all Licentiousness, and for under-

mining Government, and the like.

Gent. It is like the rest of their sayings, and for want of something else to say. Have not the Whigs, Land, and Money, and Wives, and Children, as well as others? And doth not Nature give them as great a desire of living Quiet, and Peaceable, and sree from Consustan, as their Neishbours? They cannot name any one Principle of theirs tending that way. The Lawfulness of Resultance in Cases of Extremity, which is in order to prevent Tyranny, and Misery, and to settle a good Government, is all they ever contended for. They can name no Man of them in his Senses, who ever contended for more. The Truth of this shey themselves are not able to deny, when they are pinch'd. And therefore, they are forced, because they can't deny it, to mistepresent the Whigs, and make them say, what they never said, nor Thought.

Confusion at that rate. I have seen indeed a late instance of Tu-mults, and Riots, and a Passive-obedience-Saint at the Head of them. And have greater reason from Experience, to conclude the Tories to be Friends to all Confusion, than the Whigs. But

what will you fay to the last Mark you mention'd?

Gent. If we enquire who they are that have done most to give you Peace, you must remember, that we are speaking, not of a Patch'd-up-Peace, which would immediately break out into a War again; but of a Safe, Honourable, Iasting Peace; a Peace upon such conditions, as will certainly hinder the French King from disturbing Europe any more. This could be done by nothing but winning Battles, and gaining Towns as fast as Opportunity offer'd. All this hath been done, by the help of Whig-Money,

and a Whig-Administration; nay, it hath been done to the Astonyhment of all about us.

Neighb. Put they fay, the Duke of Marlborough protrasts the

War, and delays Peace?

Gent. They will always fay what they please. But do they prove ic by any one colourable Argument? As much as they have given out this, it is probable from fome appearances, that their Friends now at the helm, was not it last thank them for this; for they feem to wish, time He would continue General. And if they do, his Vo co must influence as much as ever, in the Affair of Peace, and then they must incur the Imputation of this delay equally. But if they do not; is it not more likely, that a new General (who must ever have influence) will be desirous of Lengthening the time, in Order for his private Advantage, than that He will do it, who hath got so much already, and is grown Old With Care and Fatigue. Eut all this is Calumny. Do you think the Allies fo weak, that they would permit him to hinder any Peace, that could answer the Ends of this War? No, no. Depend upon it there is no appearance that He liath afted any pare. but that of a Glorious General, taking such steps, as must without any Ceremony in a short time, have forced the French King to have taken what Terms the Allies fee fit. The great Successes in Spain, are likewise owing to the influences of the Whig-Administration: and particularly to a General, who nobly pleaded against Tory-principles, for your Liberties at Home, and then as nobly went forth, and tought for them Abroad. And if you will confult vonr own Senfes, who they are at this time, that have cut short our present Hopes of a good Peace, ask, who they are that have raised Tumults among us, and reviv'd Dollrines, and Terms, by which the Populh Claim is kept up; and the Anfaver will facisfy you.

Neighb. I hope all true Englishmen will shew the Tories by their Votes at the next Election, how much they are indebted to them, upon this Head. They always us'd to pretend that their Friends would bring us Peace, which others were against. I do not find that they themselves do so much as pretend that we are now the nearer to a Good Peace, for our late Tory-Tunults, and Heats. Had it not been for these, indeed, our great Successes in Spain, and Flanders, must unavoidably have brought it within our View. Nay, I can see so much, that whenever that Blessing comes, it must be owing to what hath been done already; and for my part, I will never be so ungrateful as not to acknowledge it, whensoever it comes, to be the Work of those, whose past Services have paved the way to it, with so much Wisdom, and so

wonderful Success.

There is one thing still behind, of which I find more Advantage is made, than of any other pretence whatsoever; and that is the perpetual Infinuation that the Church Establish'd is in Danger from the Whigs, and that deep Designs are laid by them against it. This seems to stick with many of our Neighbours, who

would not otherwise do as they do.

Gent. It is a very hard Case, Neighbour, indeed, that so moving an Accusation can be fram'd by any who profess themselves Chrithians, without the least Ground to support it. When they who featter such Suggestions are call'd to answer for it, they solemnly profess that they mean not any thing peculiar either to the Whigs, or to the Church of England, but a Danger from Atheism, Infidelity, and Profaneness; which you fee, belong to Tories equally, and threaten all Churches equally. And for once let's take their Word; tho' fore against their Will. You are acquainted with feveral Gentlemen hereabouts, who are call'd Whigs, whom you know to be as great Ornaments to the Church, and as constant Frequenters of it, at least, as any of their Tory-Neighbours. I had almost said, more so. You know they give all Proofs of their Affection to it, but such as would ruin it, and make it a Prey to France and Rome. And generally, all over England, they are as good Churchmen, as the other Party: and this is no great Complement neither. Nay, I will go farther and tell you, that the main of what hath been done by the State for the Church, or Clergy, hath been done by Whig-Counsels, Whig-Parliaments, and what is call'd a Whig-Administration. It is not in their Power to name one single Instance of this part of their Accusation against those whom they thus abuse.

Neighb. I have heard some pretend that their Hatred of the Church is manifest from their late Impeachment of Dr. S—1. But I thought I could answer my selt to that Pretence, that it is a Sign to me of their Love to the Church, that they should be jealous to the greatest Degree of the Honour of that Revolution, which sav'd it, and of that Protestant Succession which alone can secure it. Besides I have heard that the Tories themselves universally acknowledg'd the Doctor's Sermon highly blamable; that the Doctor himself was call'd a Mad-man by themselves, and hath been spoken of as one that should have been treated as a Lunatick, and kick'd from the Bar of the House. Now, Sir, methinks, if the Tories themselves speak thus of the Man, this shews more Contempt of the Clergy than the Proceedings of the House of Commons against him; which are now come to be accused of only paying him too

much Honour.

Gent. Indeed you are in the right of it. The Commons thought that he abus'd our Constitution, revil'd the Administration, rais'd a Spirit

Spirit of Variance and Uncharitableness in the Land, found fault with the Laws themselves, and shook the whole Frame of our Establishment. I enter not into the Merits of the Cause now. I only ask, which fort shew'd most Regard to the Man himself; the Whigs, who seriously prosecuted him, whom they look'd upon as a publick Enemy; or the Tories, whose general way of arguing for him was, that he was a Madman, not worthy of so much Notice? But it is a very hard Case, it the Church must be hook'd in, as a Sufferer in what is truly for its true Interess, and greatest Security? But it seems they will not let us judge by Fast, and Experience, but are resolv'd to think the Interess of the Church, wherever the Noise of it is. Do you know of any thing else they alledge in Proof of this Accusation?

Neighb. I have often heard it alledg'd, that the Whigs always vote with the Diffenters in all Elections, and shew Kind-

ness to them, and the like.

Gent. You should say rather that the Dissenters vote with the Whigs. And what if they do? Must it therefore tollow that the Whigs are forming Defigns against the Church? Pray, next time you meet with any fuch Arguers as these, do so much as ask them, whether the Papists are of the Reform'd Church of England? Whether they be not sworn Enemies to it? Whether they do not univerfally profess to endeavour its Ruin if possible? Which can't be said of the Body of other Dissenters. Ask them, on whose Side the Papists always make Interest? And how comes it about that the Diffenting Interest being generally on one Side makes the Whigs guilty; and the Popish Interest being on the other Side, cannot make the Tories guilty of any Defigns against the Church? Nay, is it not wonderful, that particular Friendships with Papists, and working by their Interest, should make Men be accounted the better Churchmen? And that the bare standing up for the Toleration of Protestant Dissenters should be a Proof of evil Designs against the Church, even when Her Majesty hath declar'd it shall be maintain'd inviolable; and when the Tories themselves are forc'd to profess, when they are carrying forward some of their own Designs, that it is absolutely necessary to be preserv'd, and never to be infring'd? What shall we come to at last, if Popery be thought no Enemy; and a Protestant Dissenter be not thought worthy even of common Civility? Were we not all glad, at the Revolution, of the Assistance and Votes of our Protestant Brethren to save us from Ruin? And ought we not now to rejoice that they vote fo as to preserve us from the return of the same Misery? But I suppose this is a Mark of ill Designs, only where they vote for Whigs: for where they chance to vote for a Friend, there it is all right, and no such Evil is pretended. And if it be so scandalous to have such Fanatical Votes, why hath so much Pains been taken of late to obtain them? And what are some of the Tories greatest Friends likely to gain by this way of arguing, who have been often chosen by the Votes of some Disserters? To summ up what I have said, If it be an Argument of Enmitry, or Danger to the Church from the Whigs, that the Protestant Disserters generally vote with them; then it must be equally an Argument of Danger from the Tories, that the Papists (tho they cannot vote themselves) make all their Interest on their Side.

But now I will go a little farther, and give you a clearer Account of this matter, that you may know on which fide the Scandal lies. I will first observe to you, that the Papists, and Diffenters, cannot be accounted equally Enemies to the Church of England; because the latter agree in Dollrinal Points, and the Fundamentals of Christianity with the Church, and their Teachers subscribe all our Articles relating to Dollrine; whill the former esteem us an Heretical Society of Men, and in a State of Damnation, till we return again to the Church of Rome. So that on this Account, the Interest of the Papists on one fide, is more Suspicious, than that of Protestant Diffenters on the other. And then consider that, as to our State and Civil Constitution, since the late Hapty Revolution, our Papists, and Jacobites (for they are united in this part of the Debate) are professedly labouring against the Protestant Succession. To destroy that is in all their Wishes, and all their Designs; nay, it is made by their principles part of their Duty. You may be fure they will join with those, whose Principles, and Conduct, they imagine, may be most conducive to their End. I do not fay, that they may not be deceived; but it is manifest, that they judge the Tories to be most for their purpose, and therefore give them their Interest. Nay, It will be hard to give any other Keason for their Zeal on the fide of the Tories, than this, that they think their Proceedings tend to do that cause Service, which is still kept up, as professedly as ever. This is what I think an Argument that should a little move every one of you, that there is another Title to this Crown kept up by our Papists, and Jacobites, in opposition to that of Her Majesty, and the House of Hander; that this is the great Contest now on Foot; that these sort of persons must guide their Conduct in all Elections, as may best serve their main Cause. And therefore I think it one good

Rule to you, that you should never give your Vote on that fide, with which the Stream of the Jacobite Interest runs; because I cannot imagine, but that they know something of the Servets of things: And I cannot think of any other Reason for their Zeal for the Tories, but because they think the general Tendency of Tory-principles, and Politicks, favours their grand Caufe. Now, on the other fide, it is notorious that all the Hope of the Protestant Cause, lies in the Security of the Protestant Succession, and that the Diffenters, as Protestants, are bound not only by Principle, but Interest, to do all in their Power towards that. From hence it appears, that the Reason of their voting with the Whigs, is because they imagine them to be entirely in the Interest of the House of Hanover, as well as most hearty to preserve their Toleration. Here then is a very remarkable difference. Dissenters are led by their Principles in Civil Affairs, and their Interest, as they are Protestants, to Vote for the Whigs. These are sufficient and apparent Reasons, without supposing, that they think the Whigs to be in designs against the Established Church: They Vote for them, as those who are most openly, and plainly in the Interest of the Protestant Succession, and the Toleration of them as Fellow-Protestants. Here is some colour and ground for it, without supposing any Enmity to the Church; and thus they would Vote on these Accounts, supposing they thought the Whigs never so hearty for the Church. On the other side, as long as our Papists, and Jacobites are led by their Principles, and profecute that Cause which is never out of their Eye; there can be no tolerable, and plain Reafon affign'd for their falling in with the Tories; but because they judge the Tories in their Behaviour, more ferviceable, and less hurtful, to the Cause of their Master, and of the Popish Line. Now then do you perceive, on which the Scandal lies? When so good a Reason may be given for the Disfenters voting for the Whigs, without concerning the Church in the matter; and when there is a Reason for the Papists using all their Interest for the Tories, that hath so pernicious a look upon our Protestant Establishment; and the same Enmity to the Church, at least, if not greater, may be with as much Reason suspected in those whom our Papists look upon as their Friends. The Church, and the Protestant Dissenters, it is manifest, have now one common Interest in the Protestant Succession, as they had at the Revolution, in opposing Popery and Arbitrary Power. But neither State, nor Church can have one common Interest with the Papists, to give any plausible Account of their great Zeal for the Tories, upon all Occasions. But I will not trouble you with Repe-

Repetition. The more you confider what you have given me this opportunity of freaking to you, the more, I am perswaded, you will see, what it is fit, and reasonable to do.

Neighb. I think my felf oblig'd to you for your Civility. I am fully fatisfy'd that all this Noise about the Danger of the Church, is a groundless, malicious Calumny, as far as the General Body of the Whigs are concern'd. I am convinc'd by Matter of Fast that the Whigs have given the most effectual Proofs of their Love to the Queen, by a long Series of fuch Services, as I shall be heartily glad to see equall'd by any others. Iam sure, their Principles and Conduct, tend openly, and without any doubtful Expressions, to secure the Glery of our great Deliverance, and the Succession in the Protestant Line. They great us their Fellow-Subjetts as Freemen, whilst others bind us like Staves in Chains. They have been ready to do all Things that in reason could be desir'd, for the Church, even beyond their Neighbours: and they have done nothing against it. And I am very fure that those who have added so much Glory to Her Majesty, and carried on the War so successfully, will be found at last to have contributed most towards a glorious and lasting Peace. And upon all these Accounts, I esteem my felf bound, in Duty, and Interest ; in Regard to Her Majesty, my Religion, and my Country; in Tendernels to my self, my Family, and my Posterity, to use all my poor Endeavours for the chasing into the next Parliament such honest Gentlemen, as others call Whigs; but I call, the heartiest Friends to the true united Interest of the Queen, the Church, and the whole Nation.

Gent. Fare you well. I pray God give us all the same Re-

folution!

FINIS







